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THE BULLETIN.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY  
ROSS & ROSSER,  
Editors and Proprietors.

MAYSVILLE, - - - JANUARY 29

For the Dollar Weekly Bulletin.

To —  
I have given up thy friendship, 'twas a hard and bitter thing,  
But mine's a nature far too proud to bear neg-  
lect or cold stinging.

'Tis but another lesson added to the many I have learned,

That the purest feelings of the heart, are oftenest rudely spurned.

Yet I will not blame thee, the fault was wholly mine,

I'd seen thee clad in vestments that were not wholly thine;

I saw a halo 'round thee I deemed was Truth's alone —

I found it but a mirage, the world had round thee thrown,

I placed thee on a pedestal too high for worldly worth;

It's crumbled now, and left thee, where I found thee — on the earth.

Had the tie by death been broken, I would have bowed my head,

And wept such tears as consecrate the memory of the dead;

I would have looked beyond the grave, and smiling blessed the rod,

That when it smote me, bore thee up so near the throne of God.

But go! I would not wake again my memory in thy heart,

It will slumber down the stream of Time, then let it now depart;

It were not worth the trouble, it has lost its charm for thee,

Its faded light could never cast one shade of joy on me.

Go, go! but yet believe me while I breathe this last farewell,

No thought of change or bitterness shall in my bosom dwell —

In sadness not in anger, I give thee back thy claim,

Withholding only that which stamps on memory's page — thy name!

R. H. L.

WASHINGTON CITY, January 9th, 1863.

Gen. Jackson on Coercion.

It matters not how much the Abolitionists may proclaim to the world that Gen. Jackson was in favor of preserving the Union by force, so long as his own words prove such an assertion positively false. In his Farewell Address he said:

"The Constitution cannot be maintained nor the Union preserved in opposition to public feeling by the mere exertion of coercive powers by the Government. The foundation must be laid in the *affections of the people*, in the security it gives to life, liberty and property in every quarter of the country, and in the fraternal attachments which the citizens of the several States bear to one another, as members of the same political family materially contributing to promote the happiness of each other.

That was the doctrine of Andrew Jackson in his day, and it is the doctrine of all true and loyal Democrats now. A Union of States can be formed and preserved upon no other principles than those of love, affection, reciprocity, and common interest; and those must be fools or fanatics who believe that it can be done by *coercion*.

A Union of the States can never be cemented with the blood of their citizens; nor is it possible to bring about a re-union by prosecuting a relentless war. The President might as well expect to make his "better-half" love him, by treating her every mornoing to forty stripes from a rawhide. "Tisn't accordin' to nature," as Jack Downing would say.

Hillsboro (O) Gazette.

WINTER FASHIONS IN WASHINGTON.—A lady correspondent writes from Washington:

The fashions this winter are very comical, the height of the ladies' bonnets being absolutely ridiculous. Large white muslin bows, with lace-trimmed ends, are worn instead of breast-pins, on cloaks and walking-dresses. This has the effect of making ladies look quite ministerial. Cloaks are pretty much all long sacks, and braided trimmings are most in favor. Frizzled hair is all the rage. Ladies cut their lovely locks about four inches long, and curl them at night over the forehead and close to the head. These curls are all combined through a mass next morning, and stand out like a darkey's hair precisely. I have seen many a dark-skinned woman try as hard to get the kick out of hair as our ladies try to get it in.

In cold Democratic days we had a distribution of surplus revenue among the States. Black Republicanism proposes to distribute surplus niggers among the States.

— Senator Clusnut, of South Carolina, is a traitor. Exchange.

That may be. But you will find no traitor among the butternuts.—Logan Gazette.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

House.—Jan. 14th. Mr. Flinnell offered the following joint resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, viz:

*Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That a committee of two from the Senate, and three from the House of Representatives, be appointed to make such arrangements as may be necessary for the interment of the late lamented Major General William Nelson, at Camp Dick Robinson, where the patriot-soldier established the first camp intended for the defense of Kentucky against invasion and threatened subjugation by the enemies of her peace and tranquility.*

Mr. Thomas offered the following resolutions, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, viz:

*Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of raising, arming, and equipping three brigades of the State militia under the State Guard law, with proper proportions of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, to be exclusively under the control of the State authorities, for the purpose of enforcing the laws of the State and maintaining the supremacy of civil over the military authority in the State of Kentucky; and that said committee report by bill or otherwise.*

*Senate.—Jan. 15th. Mr. Duke offered a preamble and series of resolutions, as follows:*

*Resolved, That the Emancipation Proclamation of the President of the United States of January 1st, 1863, and the orders or proclamation establishing martial law in loyal States, are clearly unconstitutional, null and void.*

*Senate.—Jan. 16th. Mr. Goodloe offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations:*

*Resolved, That the Senate of the Commonwealth of Kentucky has proven her loyalty to the Constitution and Government of the United States, and her devotion to the Union of the States, by putting forth her energies with promptness and zeal in aid of the National Government in the existing contest with armed rebellion; and whereas, she has witnessed in silence and pain, during said contests, repeated wrongs to her citizens, and infringements upon Constitutional rights by the Federal Executive, and the army and soldiers of the nation, whose duty it is to protect instead of molesting and destroying; these wrongs having been borne in the hope that they were temporary merely, and would be corrected by Government action, and from a disinclination to impair the national harmony or unity; and whereas, these wrongs have gone on increasing without rebuke, and, indeed, with apparent, if not open approval of the existing powers at Washington; and whereas, Abraham Lincoln, the Chief Magistrate of the United States, has thrown off all of further pretension of respect for, or obedience to, the Constitution and laws of the National or State governments, has violated all his pledges to the nation, and especially to the border slave States, and has proven faithless to his sworn duties by usurping powers neither vested in him, delegated to the National Government, or existing anywhere in a free government; and whereas, we believe it as much our duty to resist the destruction of Constitutional freedom by Executive usurpation as by armed rebellion; therefore,*

*Resolved, That notwithstanding the radical doctrines and unconstitutional action of the present Congress, the Senate of Kentucky — remembering the spirit and corrective processes of our form of Government — that the people themselves can through the medium of the ballot box, and by the exercise of their constitutional powers reform the national Legislature and its unconstitutional action, by discarding all faithless and dangerous servants and substituting honest and obedient ones, unalterably loyal to the Union and the Constitution.*

*Resolved, That it is essential to the preservation of civil liberty, that the military power shall be subordinate to the civil; and that we can never consent or submit to an invasion of this order.*

*Resolved, That the Senate of Kentucky has seen with pleasure and hope, in the late elections held in some of the Northern States, that there is a power there that reverently regards constitutional law, that will faithfully observe constitutional boundaries, and unflinchingly resist, by all lawful means, unconstitutional assumptions.*

*We will cordially second their efforts to restore for the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is.*

*Resolved, That the Presidential declaration of martial law in the loyal States not in the presence of the enemy, nor in places where the civil tribunals can not safely execute the laws, and remote from any present army, the law thus declared is an act of military tyranny not necessary for any good or lawful purpose, and is a flagrant abuse of the power claimed by military commanders to declare martial law within their lines, because of the exigencies and necessities of war.*

*Resolved, That the harboring and encircling away of slaves, owned by citizens of Kentucky, by regiments, or greater or smaller forces of the army, or individual soldiers, are felonies by virtue of the Constitution and laws of Kentucky, and we declare, to the last, in and out of the Union, that we will not countenance such acts.*

*Resolved, That we declare the President's proclamation of the 22d September, 1862, and the 1st January, 1863, unauthorized by any constitutional grant or valid enactment, and is not sustained or justified by any recognized rights of a commander-in-chief, as understood in modern civilization, and is based on a claim of power inconsistent with the existence of free government.*

*That Kentucky will not recognize the pretended freedom of any slave claiming to have been emancipated by virtue of those proclamations; and it is the duty of the officers and citizens of the State to arrest all such as fugitive slaves, to be dealt with under the statute laws of the State.*

*Resolved, That the public sentiment in this State revolts at the idea of Kentucky officers and troops serving in the Federal army side by side with African slaves, as their compatriots, equals, and brothers in arms; and the same sentiment spurns as worthy sons the Kentucky regiment that could stand by with folded arms to witness the massacre of non-combatant citizens, women and children, by African slaves, in the assertion of their freedom, under the odious proclamations aforesaid.*

*Resolved, That the arrests, incarceration, and transportation of non-combatant citizens of the State of Kentucky, without the authority and in disregard of the constitution and law, and debarring a trial, or even the knowledge of the charges preferred, should be no longer willingly or tamely submitted to; there being not even a plausible pretext for this tyranny when the loyal State and Federal courts are in the full and uninterrupted exercise of their functions, except so far as interfered with by the Federal Government itself.*

*Ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.*

*House.—On the 15th inst., Mr. Rousseau offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:*

*Whereas, There were a great number of soldiers mustered into the service of the Commonwealth of Israel in the year of*

*anno mundi two thousand five hundred and thirteen, — one thousand four hundred and ninety-two years before the coming of Christ; and that it was absolutely tolerated by our Saviour during His pilgrimage on earth.*

*5. That we, the representatives of the great, the good, and the conservative people of Kentucky, enter our solemn protest against the abolition proclamation of the President. We pronounce it unwise, impolitic, unjust, despotic, unconstitutional, and void.*

*Resolved, by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That Congress be requested to pass an act providing to pay them their arrears of pay due them at their death, and their bounty of \$100 therefore, it is*

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**Mutinous Indications in the Federal Army.**

Gen. Grant has issued a public order, disarming and placing under arrest the 109th Illinois Regiment, except Company K.

The 16th Kentucky is said to be almost entirely disbanded. It is certain that many of its men have returned to their and neighboring counties, where they were raised, aewing their purpose not to return. There is trouble also in the 14th and 18th Kentucky, and apprehensions of existing discontent in other Regiments from Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois. The causes alleged for these mutinous indications are, that the men, while willing to fight for the Union, are not willing to fight for Abolition, which they regard as destructive to the Union; and that they have not been paid for many months. We have been informed by different gentlemen who have travelled about a good deal lately, that deserters may be seen openly in most of the towns in Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

**Congress—Conscription.**

Niggers and finance are still the chief themes. Niggers and money, with the interesting and relieving variations of money and niggers, may be said to comprise a summary of the doings of our National Legislature. There is however some prospect that the monotony will soon be relieved, by the introduction of a conscript act intimated by Senator Sherman of Ohio. That will make lively times; and if the bill be passed, all the difficulties of raising more armies by volunteering and drafting, will be obviated—at least in theory.

**Loyalty and Liberty—Now and Then.**

For many years before the outbreak of this war for negro emancipation, the great cry of the Abolitionists was, *Liberation without regard to Loyalty*. Now, their great cry is, *Loyalty without regard to Liberation*. That is—they were first for the freedom of slaves in defiance of the laws and rights of freemen; and now they are for loyalty to executive and military edicts emancipating slaves, even if the lawful rights and liberties of freemen be sacrificed. This is but a fair average sample of Yankee Abolitionism.—They know no law but the vague, undefinable and blasphemous dogmas termed the "Higher Law," which set at naught all laws human and divine. But that is precisely characteristic of Yankee Puritans, who habitually assume to be wiser than God, and of course, better than other men.

**SENATOR POWELL.**—We are indebted to this noble and faithful patriot for a copy of his late speech in reply to Mr. Wright of Indiana on arbitrary areas. Gov. Powell deserves the gratitude of all true sons of freedom, who are loyal to the Constitution and who wish to preserve free and republican institutions for the protection of the rights and liberties of the people, for his able and heroic efforts to resist arbitrary arrests, unlawful imprisonments and the suspension of Habeas Corpus; and for these efforts he will live immortal in the affections of his grateful countrymen. The many stand he and a few others took in the Senate and the determined position assumed by the great Democratic States of the North, have resulted in rebuking the arbitrary acts, usurpations and tyrannies of the Administration; restored the Constitutional rights of citizens; and abolished the Bastille as an institution which cannot exist in a Republic of freedom.

Over twelve hundred soldiers have deserted from seven Massachusetts regiments. Such is the announcement of the Provost General of the States. Oh, we are going, Father Abraham, at least twelve hundred strong.

By promising to marry the Prince of Wales, the Princess of Denmark, has secured a market for her younger sisters. A little one just fifteen, has lately been formally affianced to the hereditary Grand Duke of Russia.

A large quantity of lint and bandages, done up in bundles and packages, and contributed by the people of Massachusetts for army hospital purposes, has been sold, for paper rags in Dalton, Massachusetts, by "somebody."

"THE OLD GUARD" is the title of a new Monthly Journal, "devoted to the principles of 1776 and 1787," published by C. Chauncey Burr & Co., No. 119 Nassau street, New York. The first number contains a finely executed steel portrait of Governor Seymour, which is worth the subscription price of itself. Terms \$1 a year in advance; single copies 15 cents. See advertisement.

Address, C. CHAUNCEY BURR & CO.,  
No. 119 Nassau street, New York.

A petition is in circulation in Trenton, N. J., asking Gov. Olden to suggest to the Legislature, in his annual message, the propriety of passing a law to prohibit slaves from coming into the State of New Jersey.

Boston, which denied the gallant Lawrence, during the last war with England, the honor of a funeral, now receives with open arms Gen. Butler, whose brutality and wholesale plundering of the citizens of New Orleans, has made his name as odious as that of Hayne.

**THE WAR NEWS.**

The operations since our last report, have resulted in no very serious engagement.—Burnside made another attempt to pass the Rappahannock, but the pontoons did not arrive in time and a heavy storm prevailing, the movement was suspended for a more favorable opportunity. Burnside has since resigned the chief command and Hooker appointed his successor. Sumner and Franklin have also been relieved and replaced by Couch and Smith. There is a report telegraphed from Washington to New York, that Halleck proposed to change the whole plan of the war, by sending off the Army of the Potomac to be distributed among the Army corps in the South-west, leaving only enough men behind for the defence of Washington. If this be so, it would seem to imply the abandonment, at least for the present, of the attempt to capture Richmond and the concentration of all energies for the reduction of Vicksburg.

The Confederate batteries at Port Hudson sunk the Federal gunboat Winona. The Federal fleet of gunboats which went up the Arkansas and White rivers, returned to the Mississippi, without having reached Little Rock.

The threatened Federal movement in North Carolina, has not yet effected more than the preliminary stages of execution.—Rosecrans is still quiet near Murfreesboro, strengthening himself for future operations. We learn little as to Grant's situation. It is again reported that Butler will return to his old command at New Orleans, and that Banks will go to Texas.

**The Great Humbug of this Humbug Age.**

The Frankfort correspondent of the Louisville Journal of the 14th says:

"There was a large audience in the Hall of the House of Representatives last night to hear Parson Brownlow. Although the Parson made some happy hits, I believe there was a general feeling of disappointment in the performance. It was not a speech, nor a lecture, nor yet a sermon.—Were I called upon to give it a name, I should call it a series of digressions, all personal to the speaker. His proclivity for profane swearing was painfully evident to the audience. The frequency and fervency with which he used his favorite word "infidel" was evidence to me that the Parson believes in the efficacy of a good sound oath. But he hates Secession with his whole soul, add therefore I love him. I honestly believe him to be the best humbug of this humbugging age. He did not allude to national politics or policy."

We were rather surprised to see by the papers that the Kentucky House of Representatives, granted the use of their Hall for a speech from the so-called Parson Brownlow. Although a professed Minister of the Gospel (Methodist,) he had been notorious, for twenty years before this civil war, unhappily broke out, a most gross, coarse, vulgar, profane inflammatory mouthpiece of cursing invective and denunciatory abusiveness in all the land. He seldom or never spoke, by pen or tongue, unless to utter the thoughts of a ruffian in the language of a blackguard.

**A DEVIL INCARNATE.**—The *Independent*, Henry Ward Beecher's paper, the "official organ" of W. H. Seward for publishing the United States laws, has the following:

"The interval between the destruction and the salvation of the Republic is measured by two steps: one is Emancipation, the other Military Success: The first is taken, the other delayed. How is it to be achieved?—There is but one answer: by the Negro!

"They (the negroes) are the forlorn hope of the Republic. They are the last safe-keepers of the good cause. *We must make alliance with them or our final success is impeded.*

"Congress is in a dispute over a bill to arm and equip 150,000 negroes, to serve in the war. Let it stop the debate! The case is settled; the problem solved; the argument is done. Let the recruiting-soldiers heat their drums! The next levy of Troops must not be made in the North, but on the Plantations. Marshal them into line by regiments and brigades! The men that have picked cotton must now pick shirts! Gather the great Third Army! For two years Government has been searching in an enemy's country for a path to victory: only the Negro can find it? Give him a gun and bayonet, and let him point the way! The future is fair. God and the Negro are to save the Republic.

All the objections of the English language were concentrated in one fire and brimstone paragraph, they would not be strong enough to apply to the devil incarnate who penned the above. Comment, therefore, is out of the question. We must invent another language, if Satan has come to earth. The present one was intended for men.—*New York Caucasian.*

It is stated that Mr. Chase complains of the abuse of him by the Democrats, and says that he is as good a Democrat as there is in the country, with the exception of his views on the slavery question.—*N. Y. World.*

This exception, in the present state of affairs, reminds us of an anecdote, of which one Smollett was reminded before us. One of two apple-women in Spring Garden having hinted something to the prejudice of the other's moral character, her antagonist, setting her hands in her sides, replied: "Speak out, honest; I scorn your malice; I own I'm a— and a thief; and what more have you to say? D— you, what more have you to say? *Bating that*, which all the world knows, I challenge you to say black is the white of my eye!"—*Louisville Democrat.*

The Hon. Robert Mallory has introduced a bill supplementary to the act of last session, to construct bridges over the Ohio. The intention of this supplement is to authorize the Jeffersonville and the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Companies to bridge the river opposite our city. It was preferred to the Standing Committee on Roads and Canals, of which Mr. Mallory is Chairman, and he will doubtless report it back promptly for the consideration of Congress.—*Louisville Journal.*

Boston, which denied the gallant Lawrence, during the last war with England, the honor of a funeral, now receives with open arms Gen. Butler, whose brutality and wholesale plundering of the citizens of New Orleans, has made his name as odious as that of Hayne.

**Tendency of Public Sentiment.**

We continue to give our readers the views of members of the Kentucky Legislature, expressed in the solemn form of resolutions presented for adoption. The reader will do well to ponder these utterances, for though none of them may be finally adopted in the precise form in which they now appear, yet they are indicative of the sentiments and feelings, not merely of the individual members by whom they were offered, but of classes of members and of masses of citizens. With one exception, we believe, the authors of these resolutions are classed as Union men; and that exception is as good a Union man as the best of his peers, if by Union be meant the Constitution faithfully executed, all its safeguards and guarantees inviolably respected, and the lives, liberty and property secured thereunder as behind impenetrable bulwarks and impregnable fortifications. And that is the only sort of government under heaven which can claim the loyalty and obedience of freemen. No other is or can be made legitimate; nor, in the long run, can any other be maintained, even by the bayonet. The chains and shackles, by which tyrants and usurpers attempt to fetter the arms of freemen, will burst asunder and fall at their feet, as threads of flax at the touch of flame. The government is an agent of the people, not a monarch over them. It is not their master but their servant. And all its power is borrowed from their might, not to awe, oppress or subjugate them, but to protect all alike from oppression and wrong. The government is invested with the Constitution with neither creative nor destructive powers. It can confer no rights. It can take away no rights. Its simple function is, to exercise its granted powers for the protection of pre-existing rights—such rights as our State Constitution in express terms declares to be inalienable, indefeasible and inviolable; *inalienable*, that which cannot be granted away; *indefeasible*, that which cannot be taken away; *inviolable*, that which cannot be questioned or touched. This is the simple, but sublime function of government. Whenever it works up to this theory, it is a faithful agency of the people. Whenever it oversteps this limit, it is a usurpation, sure to end, if not promptly restrained, in tyranny and military despotism.

But very opposite is the prevailing idea of government embraced by certain classes of men. They regard the maintenance of government as the highest duty of the citizen, because they regard the aggregate of citizens and their rights as inferior and subordinate to the state—the creature of their will—called government. Hence, notwithstanding the government may not only not execute the purpose for which it was instituted, but pervert its functions to wicked purposes the very opposite, thereby becoming an engine of oppression instead of a protecting shield, still the shallow ticklers for "government" insist that all this is better than no government. It is more loyal and conservative, in their opinion, to maintain authority, lawless and oppressive authority even, than for freemen to assert their rights by resisting unlawful authority. To drive up their idea to its true point, power, power alone, is the true emblem and object of government. It is not the faithful administering of law, nor the dispensing of justice, nor the defending of rights, nor the securing popular liberty, nor the protecting of property, not any or all these things, which in their theory defines such government as deserves the loyalty of freemen; but it is simply, according to the theory of despots, that which cannot be questioned or touched. This is the simple, but sublime function of government. Whenever it works up to this theory, it is a faithful agency of the people. Whenever it oversteps this limit, it is a usurpation, sure to end, if not promptly restrained, in tyranny and military despotism.

Stop the War and adjust our national difficulties by statesmanship and diplomacy, is, in our opinion, the prevailing sentiment of Kentucky this hour.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.

To the Senators and Members of the House of Representatives:

I have signed the joint resolution to provide for the immediate payment of the army and navy of the United States, passed by the House on the 14th, and by the Senate on the 15th. The joint resolution is a simple authority, amounting, however, under the existing circumstances, to a direction to the Secretary of the Treasury to make an additional issue of \$100,000,000 United States notes, if so much money is needed for the payment of the army and navy. My approval is given in order that every proper facility may be afforded for the prompt discharge of all arrears of pay due our soldiers and sailors. While giving this approval, however, I think it my duty to express my sincere regret that it has been found necessary to authorize so large an additional issue of United States notes, when this circulation and that of the suspended bonds together have become already so redundant as to increase prices beyond real value, thereby augmenting the cost of living to the injury of labor, and the cost of supplies to the injury of the whole country.

It seems very plain that the continued issue of United States notes without any check to the issues of suspended bonds, and without adequate provisions for the raising of money by loans, and for funding the issues as to keep them within due limit, must soon produce disastrous consequences; and the matter appears to me so important that I feel bound to avail myself of this occasion to ask the special attention of Congress to it. That Congress has the power to regulate the currency of the country can hardly admit of a doubt, and that a judicious measure to prevent the deterioration of the currency by a reasonable taxation of bank circulation, or otherwise, is needed, seems equally clear.

Independently of this general consideration it would be unjust to the people at large to exempt banks enjoying the special privilege of circulation from their just proportion of the public burden. In order to raise money by way of loans, most easily and cheaply, it is clearly necessary to give every possible support to the public credit. To that end a uniform currency, in which taxes, subscriptions to loans, and all other ordinary public debts may be paid, is almost, if not quite, impossible. Such currency can be furnished by banking associations authorized under a general act of Congress, and suggested in my message at the beginning of the present session.

By the majestic moral force of State interposition, arbitrary arrests have been stopped, and the sacred, inviolable right of Habeas Corpus, has been restored to its ancient supremacy. Many other arbitrary and tyrannical outrages have been checked, restrained and prevented. One by one unconstitutional assumptions, of their agents and servants are being rebuked by the people, who mean that this government shall only be conducted by constitutional measures for constitutional objects, or else they will alter, reform or abolish it. And with this tendency, we are fast approaching a single clear issue, the solution of which will determine the future condition and relation, of these States. That issue is, whether the President, either in time of peace or war, can by a mere executive edict, or by an order as a military commander, on any plea, whether of civil justice or military necessity, alienate the rights of citizens—it matters not whether they be two or millions of citizens—to their slave property, without any sort of legislative, judicial, or popular sanction. And it is substantially this issue which is now being formed by the resolutions offered in the Kentucky Legislature, and elsewhere in this paper.

These resolutions may be referred to the Committee on Federal Relations—they may be mangled, mutilated, revamped, modified or what not—they may be concocted into new forms, and presented and adopted or rejected in the legislative Halls; but no matter what disposition may be made of them, nothing can keep down the great issue before the people, which we have above indicated. It can't be avoided; and it can't

be suppressed. It will come up in spite of every form of depreciation or repression; and it must be decided. The next Governor and the next Legislature will be elected on it in August next.

Correspondents of Cincinnati papers give us a slight indication of the coming discussions on this issue, in their report of a debate in the Senate on Saturday last. Mr. Martin P. Marshall, the Senator from Mason, made a speech, in which, while he disclaimed Lincoln's Emancipation scheme, yet called on Kentucky to content herself, with a paper protest against that, but for the rest to uphold the Federal government, quoting in support from a letter from J. J. Crittenden, advising Kentucky to fight Lincoln with resolutions but rebels with bayonets and Mr. Marshall is said also to have condemned portions of Gov. Robinson's Message which he thought (as we infer) bore down heavily on Lincoln's policy. Mr. Thornton F. Marshall, the Senator from Bracken, defended Gov. Robinson, and declared that he was not only willing to speak, but to act against Lincoln's Emancipation edict—he would not only pass resolutions against it, but would refuse another man or another dollar to carry on a war for the enforcement of such an edict. These are the more sparks of the opening collision, destined ere long to blaze up to the heavens.

Some of the propositions before the Legislature, plainly imply a drifting of sentiment in that branch of the State government towards demanding a stoppage of the war.—Mr. Proctor's resolution is directly to the point. And there is much more talk outside the Halls than inside.

Nor are these indications in the Legislature and among the people, at all more significant than those which reach us from the Army. There are here in our midst, many returned Federal soldiers—deserters, technically—who declare, they left without leave and will not return—that while willing to fight for the Union they will not fight for Abolition; and they say that the 16th Kentucky Regiment is disbanded; the officers resigned, the men all gone or put under arrest. We hear, also, that the 18th is under arrest for evincing a similarly mutinous spirit, and that the Colonel of the 14th has resigned from the same cause.—Reports may possibly exaggerate these facts in some particulars, but we presume they are substantially true, as to the three regiments mentioned, and that the same spirit to a less extent prevails in divers other Kentucky Regiments in the Federal service.

Stop the War and adjust our national difficulties by statesmanship and diplomacy, is, in our opinion, the prevailing sentiment of Kentucky this hour.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.

To the Senators and Members of the House of Representatives:

I have signed the joint resolution to provide for the immediate payment of the army and navy of the United States, passed by the House on the 14th, and by the Senate on the 15th. The joint resolution is a simple authority, amounting, however, under the existing circumstances, to a direction to the Secretary of the Treasury to make an additional issue of \$100,000,000 United States notes, if so much money is needed for the payment of the army and navy. My approval is given in order that every proper facility may be afforded for the prompt discharge of all arrears of pay due our soldiers and sailors. While giving this approval, however, I think it my duty to express my sincere regret that it has been found necessary to authorize so large an additional issue of United States notes, when this circulation and that of the suspended bonds together have become already so redundant as to increase prices beyond real value, thereby augmenting the cost of living to the injury of labor, and the cost of supplies to the injury of the whole country.

It seems very plain that the continued issue of United States notes without any check to the issues of suspended bonds, and without adequate provisions for the raising of money by loans, and for funding the issues as to keep them within due limit, must soon produce disastrous consequences; and the matter appears to me so important that I feel bound to avail myself of this occasion to ask the special attention of Congress to it. That Congress has the power to regulate the currency of the country can hardly admit of a doubt, and that a judicious measure to prevent the deterioration of the currency by a reasonable taxation of bank circulation, or otherwise, is needed, seems equally clear.

Independently of this general consideration it would be unjust to the people at large to exempt banks enjoying the special privilege of circulation from their just proportion of the public burden. In order to raise money by way of loans, most easily and cheaply, it is clearly necessary to give every possible support to the public credit. To that end a uniform currency, in which taxes, subscriptions to loans, and all other ordinary public debts may be paid, is almost, if not quite, impossible. Such currency can be furnished by banking associations authorized under a general act of Congress, and suggested in my message at the beginning of the present session.

By the majestic moral force of State interposition, arbitrary arrests have been stopped, and the sacred, inviolable right of Habeas Corpus, has been restored to its ancient supremacy. Many other arbitrary and tyrannical outrages have been checked, restrained and prevented. One by one unconstitutional assumptions, of their agents and servants are being rebuked by the people, who mean that this government shall only be conducted by constitutional measures for constitutional objects, or else they will alter, reform or abolish it. And with this tendency, we are fast approaching a single clear issue, the solution of which will determine the future condition and relation, of these States. That issue is, whether the President, either in time of peace or war, can by a mere executive edict, or by an order as a military commander, on any plea, whether of civil justice or military necessity, alienate the rights of citizens—it matters not whether they be two or millions of citizens—to their slave property, without any sort of legislative, judicial, or popular sanction. And it is substantially this issue which is now being formed by the resolutions offered in the Kentucky Legislature, and elsewhere in this paper.

These resolutions may be referred to the Committee on Federal Relations—they may be mangled, mutilated, revamped, modified or what not—they may be concocted into new forms, and presented and adopted or rejected in the legislative Halls; but no matter what disposition may be made of them, nothing can keep down the great issue before the people, which we have above indicated. It can't be avoided; and it can't

**KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.**

In House, Jan. 24th, Mr. J. B. Cochran offered the following resolutions, which were referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, viz:

1. Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the fact that our fathers lived together in peace and harmony is proof sufficient that we, their children, can do so, if we will learn to do equal and exact justice to each other.

2. That the war now desolating our land is a disgrace to the land and an outrage upon humanity, and that it should cease.

3. That the people of Kentucky, bound, alike to our brethren of the North and the South, by the sacred ties of a common blood and common traditions, a dead ancestry and a living interest, do make the following propositions to our unhappy countrymen, with resolutions but rebels with bayonets and Mr. Marshall is said also to have condemned portions of Gov. Robinson's Message which he thought (as we infer) bore down heavily

# THE BULLETIN.

OFFICE—Second Street, Opposite  
Cavallader's Photograph Gallery.

MAYSVILLE, THURSDAY, JAN. 20

Read the communication upon the  
"Currency" by our friend Peter Sassafras,  
on the Fourth page.

Hon. Wm. H. Wadsworth, will please  
accept our thanks for favors from Washington.

Governor Yates, of Illinois, states, in  
his recent message, that that State produces  
twice as much corn as any other State,  
nearly twice as much wheat, and as much  
meat cattle; that in bogs she is but little be-  
hind Ohio, and in live stock of all kinds al-  
most the second State in the Union.

The value of the exports from the  
port of Baltimore, in the week ending Janu-  
ary 22, was \$175,310.

The New York House of Representa-  
tives has after several weeks of balloting at  
last elected a Speaker, one Callicott, a ren-  
egade Democrat, who sold out for the honor  
of the high position, giving the Abolitionists  
all the other offices in the gift of the House,  
he of course voting with them to effectuate  
the selfish bargain. It is a case in some re-  
spects resembling the base political bargain  
by which Chase was first elected United  
States Senator from Ohio.

SOAP AND CANDLE DEPOT.—The enter-  
prising firm of BELL & COLLINS, has es-  
tablished a Soap and Candle Depot on Sec-  
ond Street, next door to Blum & Heckinger.  
An establishment like this has long  
been needed for the accommodation of City  
and Country merchants. We hope they  
may meet with success in their new enter-  
prise, for both are clever, good-looking and  
honest gentlemen.

They will keep constantly on hand all  
kinds of Fancy Soaps, Starch and Candles,  
and sell for cash at Cincinnati prices. All  
orders addressed to Bell & Collins, will re-  
ceive prompt attention.

On last Monday Mr. Thomas Dona-  
van, sold his residence in East Maysville, to  
Chas. B. Hill, for \$4000.

HOUSESTEAD LAW.—On the 1st of Janu-  
ary the new homestead law took effect.—  
For fifteen dollars a man can secure 100  
acres of Government land by this act.

A bill has been introduced in the  
Minnesota Legislature to outlaw all Indians  
and half breeds who may venture outside  
the limits of the reservation.

A State Convention of the conservative  
party of Iowa has been called, to meet at  
Des Moines on the 20th of May.

A LARGE EAGLE.—Mr. James W. Bishop,  
of Cincinnati, a few days since killed an eagle,  
at Bunker Hill, Ky., with his revolver,  
which measured nine feet eight inches from  
tip to tip of each wing. This is, we believe,  
the largest eagle that has been killed in this  
country for some time.

The Supreme Court of Wisconsin has  
decided to sustain the writ of *habeas corpus*  
issued in behalf of the Ozaukee rioters,  
arrested for resisting the draft, thus denying  
the right of the President to suspend the  
writ in such cases.

Governor Curtin, in his annual mes-  
sage to the Legislature of Pennsylvania,  
gives the President's emancipation procla-  
mation a wide berth. He refuses to touch  
it.

The loss of the Federals, in the bat-  
tle of Prairie Grove, Arkansas, on Sunday,  
December 7th, was 1,148 killed, wounded,  
and missing—killed 167, wounded 708, and  
missing 183.

John O. Brown, a soldier, has been  
convicted by a court martial, at Indianapolis,  
of acting in behalf of the Knights of the  
Golden Circle, in demoralizing and discour-  
aging soldiers in camp there. He will proba-  
bly be shot.

Gen. McNeil, whose shooting of ten  
prisoners at Palmyra, Mo., has been made  
the subject of much comment, was presented  
with a five hundred dollar sword, in St.  
Louis, on Monday night.

An old unmarried farmer, named  
Abraham Hershey, died in West Hempfield,  
Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, last week,  
and after his burial fifty-three thousand dol-  
lars in gold and silver were found in his  
house.

Mr. Basil Calvert, of this county sold  
to Jos. T. Wallingford, his farm containing  
163 acres, at \$25 per acre.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.—On yesterday morning,  
eleven transports, bound down, steamed  
past Maysville, apparently conveying  
troops, but whence or whither, is only matter  
of conjecture, as none of the boats landed.  
But few troops showed themselves on  
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LONGWORTH.—Nicholas Longworth, the  
well-known wine-grower and millionaire of  
Cincinnati, is represented to be very ill in  
that city. He is in the eightieth year of his  
age, is afflicted with paralysis, and is not ex-  
pected to recover. He has been married  
over half a century, and a short time ago  
celebrated, with Mrs. Longworth, their  
golden wedding.

NEW YORK, January 26.—The steamer  
Mary Boardman has arrived from New Or-  
leans, on the 14th, and Key West on the  
14th, brought to Key West by the steamer  
Northern Light, from New Orleans on the  
17th. The U. S. sloop-of-war Brooklyn, in  
company with six other Federal steamers,  
were off Galveston. They saw a steamer in  
the offing.

The steamer Hatters immediately got  
under way to speak to her, and when within  
hailing distance asked who she was, and re-  
ceived in answer that it was Her Majesty's  
sloop-of-war Spitfire. The commander of the  
Hatters told them to wait and he would  
send a boat to her, and he had just lowered  
boat with an officer and crew in her when  
the steamer opened her broadside and fired  
into the Hatters.

The Brooklyn got under way, and started  
in pursuit of the stranger, but night coming on,  
lost sight of her, and was compelled to give up the chase. On returning from the  
Hatters, she sank in nine fathoms of water.

The officers of the Mary Boardman were  
unable to give further particulars. The  
steamer was doubtless the pirate Alabama.  
The Hatters was merely a transport, but  
carried four guns of light caliber.

Bombardment of Acapulco by the  
French.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 23.—Arrived, the  
Sonora from Panama. She reporteth that four  
French vessels of war bombarded Acapulco  
three days, commencing on the 16th. The  
fire was returned from the fort, doing some  
damage. The people abandoned the town.  
But 13 Mexicans were killed. The fort was  
finally silenced, when 100 sailors landed  
and spiked the guns. The fleet then left.

Special dispatch from Frankfort, dated  
Jan. 23, to the Cincinnati Enquirer, says:

"Resolutions were introduced to the House  
by Messrs. Allen and Bush. Mr. Allen's  
resolution stated in substance that the hopes  
of the nation were entwined with the in-  
coming Congress after the 4th of March  
next, and requests Mr. Lincoln to call them  
to meet in extra session immediately after  
the adjournment of the present Congress, on  
the 4th of March next.

"Mr. Bush offered a resolution, that it was  
the fixed purpose of Kentucky to prevent  
the immigration of negroes into the State,  
made free by Lincoln's proclamation, and that  
it is the duty of the present Legislature  
to pass laws to that effect immediately.

The Washington correspondent of the  
Dubuque (Iowa) Herald says:

A gentleman just up from the army in-  
forms me that a feeling of dissatisfaction  
and discouragement is very prevalent.—  
The men are dissatisfied with their leaders;  
they are not paid, and a large number of  
them are sick. He stated to me that there  
were twenty thousand sick men in the camp  
at Alexandria, and that within the last two  
days three thousand had been brought up  
to that place, sick with pneumonia—the  
winter scourge of this climate.

We learn that Messrs. W. N. Haldeman  
and W. G. Overton, formerly of the  
Louisville Courier, were at Murfreesboro a  
short time previous to the battles there, and  
that they propose to establish a daily paper  
in Richmond, Va.—*Loc. Jour.*

The receipts of tobacco in this city  
from Washington and Orange counties, Indiana,  
alone, during the past week, em-  
braced one hundred and fifty bushels.

—*Loc. Journal of the 19th.*

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celebrated, with Mrs. Longworth, their  
golden wedding.

At the residence of the bride's father, near  
Flemington, January 22, by Elder Taylor,  
Mr. GEORGE F. BARNES, Jr., and  
Miss ABBIE H. JOHNSON, all of Flemington Co.

"O happy bairn float calmly on,  
As down life's stream you glide;  
May Heaven shower its blessings on  
The bride-groom and the bride."

On Thursday, January 22d, by Elder Taylor,  
Mr. Jacob Hess, to Miss Mollie Knight, all of  
this county.

PHENIX  
Insurance Company

NEW YORK,  
BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

STEPHEN CROMWELL, President.  
PHILAMER SHAW, Secretary.

Cash Capital, \$200,000.

Fire and Inland Risks taken by this reliable  
Company on reasonable terms. Prompt set-  
tlement of all claims.

GEO. ORR, Agent.

Office, Union Coal & Oil Company.

Jan 29, 1863—no 23

The Old Guard.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL—Devoted to the  
Principles of 1776 and 1787. Designed to  
unmask the TURPETY, DEPOTIST, and CHIMES  
of this Administration, and to defend the  
doctrines of STATE RIGHTS, and of CON-  
STITUTIONAL LIBERTY, as held by our REVOLU-  
TIONARY FATHERS. Number One of the current  
year was published Saturday, Jan. 17th inst.

1.—A fine steel engraving of Gov. Seymour.  
2.—"The cost of the war and who must pay it."  
3.—Letter No. 2 to the "Reverend Gentlemen  
Beecher, Cheever and Tyng," by C. Chauncey  
Burr.  
4.—"A Traitor Congress and a Traitor President."  
5.—"Trials by Commissioners."  
6.—"The U. S. Treasury robust to buy Negroes."  
7.—"The Prophecy of Calhoun."  
8.—"How the Middle and Western States are  
Ruled and Robbed by New England."

Published by C. CHAUNCEY BURR & CO.,  
No. 119 Nassau street, Room No. 22,  
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of the United States at \$1 a year in advance.

—  
N E W  
WHOLESALE HOUSE  
D R Y G O O D S  
A N D  
N O T I O N S !

M. R. BURGESS & SON,

Second Street,  
M A Y S V I L L E , K Y .

WILL OPEN IN THE UPPER ROOMS  
O F T H E

Sensation Store!

A CASH JOBBING HOUSE!

THEIR Stock will be kept complete in every  
department of STAPLE DRY GOODS.

White Goods, Notions, Hats and Caps, Hosiery,  
Laces, Embroideries &c., and will be enriched by  
weekly receipts from the New York Auction  
Sales of FRENCH and ENGLISH DRESS  
GOODS at great reductions on regular prices.

Merchants may rely on their  
Staple Goods by the TEACH & PACKAGE,  
and their FANCY GOODS—by the SINGLE PAT-  
TERN, at the lowest wholesale prices for CASH.

Particular attention will be paid to or-  
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Aug. 28 M. R. BURGESS & SON.

JUDGE NUTTALL IS DEAD.—Hon. Elijah  
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JUDGE NUT

1000000 For the Bulletin.  
Small Change.

MESSRS. EDGERS.  
In passing along one of the streets of this city (Maysville), my attention was attracted to a placard at the side of a door announcing in large letters "Small Change can be had here." It was a notice like unto Perry Davis' "Pain Killer" — "a joy to the world." Being in need of that necessary but scarce article, I entered the office and accosted a small sallow old fellow wearing a pair of large green spectacles, and smoking a fine meerschaum; he had on a long swallow-tailed blue coat, surrounded with large brass buttons, the collar of which reached to his ears, his hair grey and long and terminated in a huge queue, tied and wrapped with the skin of an eel and resembled much the tail of an old opossum, he told me that he had been advised by an Indian Doctor to use the skin of the eel as a cure for, and preventive of the Neuralgia or Cheek Ache, with which he had been much annoyed. I asked him if he could give me change for a \$5 bill, to which he replied with great suavity that he could, and inquired if I would have the square or round. Surprised by so singular a question, he immediately exhibited one of each sort, the first being a small square card, informing the public that the same was good for ten cents, when presented at the store of the maker thereof; the second composed also of paper, but round, vermilion in color and size to a silver dollar, having on the obverse side the American coat of arms, and on the reverse, that the same was good for ten cents at Phillipi, and would be redeemed in State Bank paper, when the same should be presented to the amount of \$5. Through the middle was a small hole lined with copper, such as worn in shoes and through which the strings run, and called eyelet holes, so that it might be strung like beads or buttons and so conveniently carried and paid out; and for his part, he said, he greatly preferred the round. With a sly wink, he told me he was only an agent for the sale and circulation of these tickets, and that he had received that morning, from the maker, 1760 yards of round, and pointed to the same laying in a large coil, under his counter, like a cable on the prow of a steamboat. At the end of every yard the twine passed through a silver five cent piece, which he facetiously declared was to show that it was founded on a specie basis, and that in a full mile thereof, there was the large sum of \$88 of pure and genuine coin predicated for their redemption. I remarked to him that was sufficient to impart to his currency the smell of silver, like the odor of a barrel of coal oil filled a cellar, or the fragrance of a tub of soap grease pervades a tallow chandlery, or a spoonful of pure Java Coffee imparts its aroma to a gallon of the Rye Substitute; figures and illustrations with which he expressed himself greatly pleased, as expressing in a very felicitous and forcible manner the superior value of his currency and indicating that I was not only a scholar but a poet — upon the bestowal of which compliment I blushed, seeing which he delicately observed, "That a blush was the color of virtue."

I enquired how he sold it, he said at \$5 per yard; whereupon he cut me off three feet, for which I paid him a "green back" of that denomination and sixty cents for his premium and commission; assuring me, as he did, that it was far better than "green backs," which had not even the odor of the precious metals about them, and no basis but Lincoln's and Chase's necessities.

I here informed him that I was writing a poem upon and against an inflated paper currency, and that I had adopted the style and measure of Scott's "Lay of the Minstrel." Whereupon he raised his eyes in a devout manner and chanted the first four lines of that admirable production of the great Wizard of the North:

"The way was long, the wind was cold,  
The Minstrel was infirm and old;  
His withered cheek, and tresses gray,  
Seemed to have known a better day."

Such was his feeling, diction, and pathos, that it had not been for his funeral old que, which upon every movement of his head, stuck out like the beam of an old fashioned cider press, my wrapt fancy would have deemed him the veritable old Minstrel of Walter Scott.

He expressed a desire to see a sample of my poem and handed me a neat pocket edition of Moore's Melodies, and requested me to write on the fly leaf the first stanza of my muse, which I did, and which read as follows:

"Kentucky is now as populous with rags,  
As once her forests were with stags.  
The people with fierce wrath shall burn,  
And doom them to an ashy urn."

The old fellow confidentially communicated to me, that he once in early life and when in love, had cultivated the acquaintance of the muse, and referred me to an address to his Lady Love who to great beauty was also possessed of great wealth, and which he had panned upon one of the leaves of a Diary kept by him, and the first verse of which read as follows:

"The gleam of her eye was bright,  
The first was a beautiful sight,  
The last a beautiful sight."

After expressing our mutual admiration of each other's poetical efforts, and engaging in edifying conversation, touching the condition of the country and its finances, I politely invited him to Fred's to take with me a horn of Bourbon, which he readily accepted. Having tried the Bourbon I concluded I would test the value of the change I had just purchased. I handed the bar keeper ten cents thereof, which he greatly admired, and its merits and convenience having been explained by my friend, he gladly received the same and hung it upon a nail; declaring

that for money like that he would freely give three drinks for ten cents, which fact, upon becoming known, will make it worth a premium and create a necessity for ordering another mile of such change. There are all sorts of tickets in circulation, each good for a named article, or declared purpose; such as Bread, Meat, at the Bar or Drinking Saloons, at Turnpike Gates for tolls some payable in the alternative, as in stoneware or sausages meat in coon skins or ginseng, in salt fish or dried apples. The Cauldron of the Witches, in the 4th act of Macbeth, in which was

"Fillet of a fenny snake,  
In the Cauldron boil and bake;  
Eye of newt, and toe of frog,  
Wool of bat and tongue of dog,  
Adder's fork and blind worm's sting,  
Lizard's leg, and owl's wing;  
For a charm of powerful trouble;  
Like a hell-broth, boil and bubble."

Contained no greater and more singular variety than exhibited in our local currency.

After pledging ourselves to a further acquaintance, so agreeably begun, my friend desired to learn the name of an erudit and interesting a gentleman as myself. I handed him my card, embossed with my coat of arms, "Jack Climbing the Bean Stalk," he recited which was the full and cherished title of PETER SASSAFRAS.

Maysville, Ky., Jan. 25th, 1863.

An Excellent Exposure of the Errors of the Abolition Party — Some Mistakes of the North.

1. To alienate one portion of the Union from the other by preaching an irreconcileable conflict.

2. To form a party based on a geographical line and hostile to one-half of the Union, and pledged to the ultimate extinction of their State institutions.

3. To set up a party platform above the Constitution and the Union, and refuse all propositions of adjustment and pacification offered and urged by the best patriots, North or South.

4. To believe the Republican party, instead of Washington and Jefferson, who told that such a policy would not end in the round.

5. To believe Seward, that all would be right in sixty days.

6. To believe all the Republican papers and orators, that the election of Lincoln would quiet the country and stop the agitation of the slavery question.

7. To believe the Wide Awakes who told that they would go down and wipe 'em out."

8. To suppose that 75,000 three-months volunteers would cause the rebels to "retire to their homes in twenty days."

9. To believe General Scott's "asconda" would "squash" the rebellion in eleven months.

10. To believe McClellan, that the war would be "short but terrible."

11. To believe the rebels would be starved out, had no arms, no clothing, and no money.

12. To believe the rebels could not raise as many troops as three of the Northern States.

13. To believe it would "take one-half to stay at home and keep the slaves from rising."

14. To believe slavery to be a magazine which only needed to be touched with an Abolition match to explode the whole South.

15. To believe there was a Union sentiment South, which, with the presence of an army, would upset the rebellion and bring back every State.

16. To believe that Black Republicanism, undiluted, unreconciled, unbribed, but rather sanctified and indorsed by Democrats, would ever allow a single victory to bring for Union fruits, or wake up a Union sentiment.

17. To think that gunboats, bayonets, bullets, and shells would do, unaccompanied by Constitutional and Union principles.

18. To believe Republicans when voting for Crittenden's resolution, "that this war would not be waged in any spirit of oppression or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or for the purpose of interfering with the institutions of States, but to restore the supremacy of the Constitution and the Union, with all, the rights, the dignity, and equality of the States unimpaired."

19. To believe that the rights of equality of States ever had any sacredness with men who from the beginning have shown more interest in abolishing slavery than in preserving either the Union or Constitution.

20. To believe that Stephen A. Douglas was wrong when he said "war was eternal separation," and right when he urged war to prevent separation.

21. To believe that radical Republicans are or ever were for the Union.

22. To believe they now have or ever had any object higher than the abolition of slavery.

23. To believe the Constitution can be preserved by violating it.

24. To suppose that 8,000,000 of people can be held by force loyal to a government hostile to their institutions.

25. To believe that this, if possible, would not be an overthrow of our Republic as form of government.

26. To expect to save the Union by the same principles which destroyed it.

27. To expect peace, good will, friendship and fraternity, by continuing the policy which produced strife, discord, hatred and civil war.

At a cost of nearly one thousand millions of dollars, we have learned nearly all these twenty-seven mistakes to be such. We have followed the authors of the irreconcileable conflict where ever they have led us so far, until we have not only destroyed the Union, but by trying to retrieve their errors with the sword, have almost ruined the North. Now, at this very crisis, is it not fitting time to foot up the column, and see what we have gained, and whether it will pay to go blind any longer? We are now told to "arm the negroes and all will be well!" If we are to judge the future by the past, we may expect soon to record this as mistake number 28. As an humble citizen, in the same boat with my fellow-citizens, and having the same interests, I do most solemnly protest against taking any more stock in Republican promises or policies, and insist that the only possible way to quell this storm, and restore peace, Union, the Constitution, and National prosperity, is to undo what we have done in electing irreconcileable conflictionists to power, by returning these gentlemen to the walks of private life where they can serve their country without ruining it. — A PLAIN MAN, in St. Paul (Min.) Journal.

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IN addition to my already large assortment of Liquors and Fancy Goods, I have lately received and purchased for cash and can sell as low as any house in the West.

25 Half-Pipes Jules Rabin Brandy,

25 Quarter-Pipes do do do,

25 Fives United Proprietors Brandy,

25 Fives do do do,

25 A Seignotte do do,

25 Fino Oporto Wine do,

25 Casks Fine Madeira do,

25 Pipers Superior Holland Gru,

25 Casks St. Croix Rum do,

25 Casks Fine Madeira do,

25 Pipers Holland Gru,

25 Casks Fine Madeira do,

25 C